FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 7, 1856. [NO. 2027.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE

The N. Y. Express publishes the following letter written by Mr. Fillmore a little more than a year ago. It was a private letter, addressed to a friend, and only now published in consequence of his nomination; and the doubt entertained by some as to his views on the American question:

BUFFALO, New York, Jan. 3, 1855.

RESPECTED FRIEND—ISAAC NEWTON: It would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to visit Philadelphia, if it were possible to make my visit private, and limit it to a few personal friends whom I should be most happy to see; but I know that this would be out of my power, and I am therefore reluctantly compelled to decline your invitation as I have done others to New York and Boston, for the same reason.

I return you many thanks for your information on the subject of politics. I am always happy to hear what is going forward; but independent of the fact that I feel myself withdrawn from the political arena, I have been too much depressed in spirit to take an active part in the late elections. I contented myself with giving a silent vote for Mr. Ullman for Governor.

While, however, I am an inactive observer of public events, I am by no means an indifferent one. I may say to you in the frankness of private friendship, that I have for a long time looked with dread and apprehension at the corrupting influence which the contest for the foreign vote is exerting upon our elections. This seems to result from its being banded together, and subject to the control of a few interested and selfish leaders. Hence, it has been a subject of bargain and sale, and each of the great political parties of the country have been bidding to obtain it, and as usual in all such contests, the party which is most corrupt is most successful. The consequence is, that it is fast demoralizing the whole country; corrupting the very fountains of political power, and converting the ballot box—that great palladium of our liberty—into an unmeaning mockery, where the rights of native-born citizens are voted away by those who blindly follow their mercenary and selfish leaders. The evidence of this is found not merely in the shameless chaffering for the foreign vote at every election, but in the large disproportion of offices which are now held by foreigners at home and abroad, as compared with our native citizens. Where is the true hearted American whose cheek does not tingle with shame and mortification to see our highest and most coveted foreign missions, filled by men of foreign birth to the exclusion of native born? Such appointments are a humiliating confession to the crowned heads of Europe that a Republican soil does not produce sufficient talent to represent a Republican nation at a monarchical Court. I confess that it seems to me—with all due respect to others, that, as a general rule, our country should be governed by American born citizens. Let us give to the oppressed of every country an asylum and a home in our happy land, give to all the benefits of equal laws, and equal protection: but let us at the same time cherish as the apple of our eye the great principles of constitutional liberty, which few who have not had the good fortune to be reared in a free country, know how to appreciate and still less how to preserve.

Washington, in that inestimable legacy which he left to his country—his farewell address—has wisely warned us to beware of foreign influence as the most baneful foe of a republican government. He saw it to be sure in a different light from that in which it now presents itself; but he knew that it would approach us in all forms and hence he cautioned us against the *insidious wiles of its influence*. Therefore, as well for our own sakes to whom this invaluable inheritance of self government has been left by our forefathers, as for the sake of the unborn millions who are to inherit this land—foreign and native—let us take warning of the Father of his Country, and do what we can justly, to preserve our institutions from corruption, and our country from dishonor, but let this be done by the people themselves in their sovereign capacity by making a proper discrimination in the selection of officers, and not by depriving any individual—native or foreign born—of any constitutional or legal right to which he is now entitled.

These are my sentiments in brief; and although I have sometimes almost despaired of my country when I have witnessed the rapid strides of corruption, yet I think I perceive a gleam of hope in the future; and now I feel confident that when the great mass of intelligence in this enlightened country is once fully aroused, and the danger manifested, it will fearlessly apply the remedy, and bring back the Government to the pure days of Washington's administration. Finally, let us adopt the old Roman motto, "Never despair of the Republic." Let us do our duty, and trust in that Providence which has so signally watched over and preserved us, for the result. But I have said more than I intended, and much more than I should have said to any one but a trusted friend, as I have no desire to mingle in political strife.

Remember me kindly to your family, and believe me, Truly your friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Work of the Conspirators Done.—Horace Greely writes from Washington on the 28th ult., to his paper as follows:

"The republican national committee completed its session to-day and adjourned. Its labors have been mainly directed to the issuing of a call for the Philadelphia presidential convention. This call is so broad and liberal that all who condemn the Nebraska iniquity and stand by free Kansas may unite in sending delegates and supporting the nominees.

"Many members of Congress have been in free consultation with the committee, and it is believed that the cordial co-operation of all opposed to slavery extension has been secured."

SHOES.—It is estimated that $40,000,000 worth of shoes are manufactured annually in Massachusetts. An increase of $25,000,000 since the Industrial Report of 1845. $20,000,000 worth are sold in Boston, and the balance by the manufacturers directly to the shoe dealers throughout the United States.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1856.

SEVERE WEATHER.—On Monday afternoon last, we had another snow, and on Tuesday morning the weather was as cold as ordinary mid-winter weather. There was abundance of ice, a heavy white frost, the ground was frozen, and the thermometer down to 25° at day-light.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—We learn that the gin house and granary of Col. H. W. Harrington, of Richmond county, were consumed by fire on the night of the 24th ult., together with about 250 bags Cotton, and a large quantity of grain. Loss estimated at about $10,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FOR GOVERNOR.—An "American" meeting in Chatham County has nominated Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., for Governor. A correspondent of the Argus names Gen. Dockery. The Argus says that Gen. D. does not wish his name to go before the Convention.

HARNETT.—See the proceedings of the meeting at Barbacue, Harnett County. There will be all sorts of dodging among the candidates next summer.

THE CURRENCY.—The Raleigh Standard promises to demolish our reply to its questions. We shall patiently await the catastrophe.

The Standard says that our reply will not "bear examination." Will the Standard allow its readers a chance to examine it? We shall see.

In the meantime, perhaps the Standard, which is so fond of asking questions of us and of other people, will favor us with a few answers.

Does the Standard still adhere to its opinion that the Bank of Fayetteville has violated its charter by the issue of small notes, and that the "new law" to prohibit such issues is valid? If yes, is not the Standard guilty of law-breaking, and inciting others to break the law, by taking small bills, and avowing its intention to take "any quantity of them"?

If the Bank Charter has been violated, is it not the duty of the Executive to have the Bank prosecuted, and the majesty of the "new law" respected? Is not the (Democratic) Executive in fault for not at once executing the law? Should not the attacks of the Standard be directed against Gov. Bragg, instead of the Observer?

If Gov. Bragg is not in fault, and consequently, the charter has not been violated, why all this fuss about it?

Lastly, what is the Standard quarrelling with us about?

We simply avow our intention to take these small notes when we can get them. The Standard says it intends to do precisely the same thing. And the only difference between us is, that we obey *the law* as it is generally understood, and the Standard declares its intention to *break the law*, as *it* understands it, whenever any body will give it a $1 note for doing so!

A pretty state of morals must exist among the members of our State Government, when their mouth-piece, without rebuke, avows its intention to set at defiance laws which it approves of, and which it says are valid, for the small consideration of $1! Is the Standard hard up?

NORTH EASTERN RAIL ROAD, S. C.—The President reports that 30 miles of this road have been opened and are in active operation; and that from its present terminus to the intersections with the Wilmington & Manchester and Cheraw & Darlington Roads, the work is steadily progressing. He confidently expects the completion of the road by April 1, 1857. $924,791 40 have been expended so far for construction, &c. The cost of the road when completed is estimated at $1,684,791 40.

The President again calls the attention of the stockholders to the "inestimable advantages" to be derived by an extension of the road to the North Carolina coal-fields.

PEACE.—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of March 12, writes that

"It is quite confidently believed here to-day, that peace will be definitively arranged before Saturday night. Those who ought to be well informed on the subject, assert that little else remained to be done, than for the Plenipotentiaries to affix their names and seals to the terms already agreed upon. I have considered such a result, from the moment that I heard the Congress was to assemble in Paris, as inevitable."

The same writer says that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton has long been expected in England, and that his dismissal now, no matter under what circumstances, whether in the face of a satisfactory or unsatisfactory apology for his wrong doings, will not excite the slightest sensation in the public mind.

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS.—The newspapers have already begun to predict the result of the next Presidential election. The Richmond Whig, Know Nothing, claims all the Northern States, except New Hampshire, and half of the Southern States, for Fillmore and Donelson. The New York Herald, on the contrary, says that the Know Nothings will carry Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, casting 35 electoral votes; the Black Republicans, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, 75 votes; the Democrats, all the rest, 180 electoral votes, and a clear majority of 31.

VIRGINIA WHIGS.—An amusing contest is going on in Virginia between the Richmond Whig, Know Nothing organ, and the Richmond Enquirer, Locofoco organ, as to which can go further in praise of the independence, patriotism, ability and other good qualities of the old line Whigs of that and other States. Each paper is thus endeavoring to wheedle them into embracing its own party and principles.

When the Whig State and National Conventions meet, and with their usual independence and patriotism decide upon the course most likely to profit the country and the Whig party, it will be amusing to see the rapidity with which one or both will take the back track, and abuse the Whigs as all sorts of scamps.

People are very much in the habit of praising "independence" in others, until the call of duty induces those others to exhibit their independence at the expense of their former flatterers.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—There has been a "Union" Convention in this State, attended by large delegations from every county. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted, and a State ticket, consisting of one Know Nothing, one Black Republican, and one Whig, was put in nomination.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.—In the last Montgomery Mail, the State organ of the Alabama "American" Party, we find a letter from Hon. Geo. D. Shortridge, (late "American" candidate for Governor) and Hon. Alex. White, (late "American" candidate for Congress,) on the position in which the party has been placed by the late doings at Philadelphia.

After commenting upon the organization of the National Convention, the address proceeds:

"The platform of principles which is put forth by this Convention as the platform of the American party of the United States, *ignores* the question of slavery. It nowhere mentions it. It does not leave plausible ground for a belief that it is the design or wish of the party to uphold the rights of the slaveholding States in our territories, and leave it a debateable question whether it will protect it where it exists.

"Descending from the high *national* ground, taken by the American party in June, it plants itself upon a *sectional* platform, which does not even deign to resort to the *equivocal*, to *temper* to the South its contemptuous disregard of her constitutional rights or palliate the cold indifference with which it is proposed to offer her up an unresisting sacrifice to the Moloch of numbers.

"There was a moral sublimity in the position taken by the American party in June which is only equalled by the moral debasement of the Convention of February at Philadelphia. Our position then, was impregnable, and firm as the surge-beaten rock, for it was founded upon justice, equality and truth. It commanded respect even where it did not receive assent. It fell grateful as the light of Heaven upon the ungenerous wound, and prejudice itself was fast dissolving beneath its happy influences. It was a splendid example of a noble action and patriotic devotion—*a national party, a national platform.* Loosing themselves from all party bonds, suppressing all sectional feeling, they planted themselves upon the Constitution and the Union, *and* gave the South, beset as she was by foes at home and enemies abroad, the assurance that this great national party would throw around her the ægis of its strength.

"Now the picture is reversed and another face is presented, which looks alone to the North. The party which first became a truly national party, now becomes a sectional party, a Northern sectional party, and must soon degenerate into a fusion with the fanatics who have stirred the tempest beneath whose force the Convention of the 22d of February was prostrated.

"What can be done, by us as Americans and as *Southerners*, willing and *resolute*, to maintain the rights of the land which gave us birth, and preserve the honor and welfare of our country? Can we follow, can we taint the air of a Southern land by flinging to its embrace a banner which dares proclaim no Southern rights? Insult our people by advocating before them the claims of men who will not, or dare not say to them "that we will protect you from the assaults of the abolitionist? Say to them that we will thus give the *go-by* to principles sacred as freedom and valuable as life to the people of the South? *And this for what?* That we may secure a temporary and transient success, and which must recoil upon us with crushing and deadly force."

The Address here recites the Alabama Platform, pledging the party in that State to "affiliate with no party," to "support no man for office," who does not "publicly and unequivocally avow the principles of these resolutions without change or abatement:" and concludes:

"We must take black our vaunted resolves and truckle to the behests of party, or we must maintain our position, let party go, and stand by our country. This is not the time for Southern men and patriots to be indifferent or undecided. The elements of human passion are stirred from their deepest recesses in the heart of the nation. The gathering array from the North and from the South in the territory of Kansas; the recent and long protracted contest for the Speakership in the House of Representatives; the progress of Black Republicanism, with the panic of conservative men at the North; give fearful evidence of the terrible struggle impending over us. From that struggle Southern Rights will rise triumphant and secure with an inviolate Constitution, or sink crushed beneath its ruins. It is time for the South to take her own destiny into her own hands, and show to the North by deeds and not by bravado that her people know their rights and *will* maintain them, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we *must*. Decision, promptness and patriotism may yet save our country; but for these the South must for the present look to herself alone. The moral, political and social strength of the South must concentrate, must become as the mind and spirit of one man, not to *destroy* but to *save*. If we do this we can preserve our Constitution, our Union and our country; if we do not, the way is dark and perilous and the issue uncertain as the tide of human passion.

"For ourselves as individuals, we have considered well, we have matured our purpose. Neither as Southern men, or as Americans, can we follow a party or go for men for office who will not concede to the South rights which we conceive to be indispensable to her safety and necessary to her existence. We might go farther, and say we would not as Southern men submit to the South being forced into a secondary and subordinate position in our common country, but it is unnecessary, for *sterner issues* are before us. We have now to take an *imposing* position before the country as a Southern *American* party, or the time for making such a movement effective will soon be past, and then the alternative will be degradation or disunion.

"If it would not be deemed presumptuous, we would suggest that there is yet hope for the American party. That by holding a National Convention in July, and taking strong emphatic constitutional grounds, and selecting *national* men for our candidates, we can preserve the integrity of our government and the safety of our people. The virtue of Americans is yet uncorrupted, their patriotism is yet unshaken, and an appeal to them in this dark hour of the Republic will not be in vain."

The Mail, in publishing the letter, speaks of its authors in high terms, and of their statements as to the Alabama platform as "undeniable." For itself, it says, that it regards the new national platform as of "no binding force upon the party," and that it supports the ticket subject to the decision of the party in Alabama.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the action of the Naval Board being the subject of discussion, Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, made a speech in which he attacked the Board and denounced its action.

On Tuesday, the Senate debated the action of the Naval Board until the hour of adjournment.

Quite an exciting scene occurred between Senators Clayton and Bell, each accusing the other of insolence.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, on motion of Mr. Phelps, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteers in aid of suppressing Indian hostilities on the Pacific coast.

The House took up and considered the bill appropriating $300,000 to preserve and maintain a peaceable disposition among the Indians on the Pacific coast, and $120,000 to purchase gunpowder for the purpose. Without coming to a decision, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the House passed the bill appropriating $300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast, and $120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder.

In Committee of the Whole on the President's Message Mr. Warner vindicated the rights of the South to occupy the territories of the United States in common with the North. Mr. Allison opposed the extension of slavery, after which the House adjourned.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—The Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place on Saturday last. Among an immense number of graduates are the following from North Carolina:

Samuel H. Barrow, Jos. J. Baxter, N. T. Drake, Allen R. Dunn, James B. Hughes, Baily Jackson, Richard H. Lewis, Albert L. Phillips, Wm. M. Riddick, Alfred S. Wiggins, John T. P. C. Cohoon, Francis T. Fuller, William J. Green, Theophilus H. Mann, James Graves Thomas, Hillory M. Whitley, Charles J. Williams, and Allen R. Young.—Total 18.

MAGAZINES.—We have received Putnam's Magazine for April. Publishers Messrs. Dix & Edwards, New York. $3 per annum.

And the American reprint of Blackwood, by L. Foster & Co., New York. $3 per annum.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The aggregate increase of the receipts of cotton still tends upward. The total to the latest dates is 2,814,461 bales, against 1,892,117 last year. Increase 922,344.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE PINS?—In the last U. S. Financial Report we find a letter from Hugh Auchincloss to the Governor of Rhode Island, on the pin business in this country. It is stated that there are four pin works in the Union—three in Connecticut and one in New York. There are manufactured yearly 776,000 packs, worth $425,000. Total number of pins made yearly in this country 2,607,360,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.

Interesting from Nicaragua.—The steam-ship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with dates to the 23d, has arrived.

Gen. Walker had been reinforced by 300 Americans.

Costa Rica has formally declared war against Nicaragua, which declaration reached Grenada on the 10th.

Gen. Walker returned the compliment immediately, and the same evening accompanied 300 men accross the line to Virgin Bay.

The next day 300 men under Schleisenger marched to Costa Rica. At latest advices they had not met the enemy, but provided themselves with horses, intending to proceed against Guano Castle.

Major Heiss arrived on the 21st, with despatches for Wheeler, the American Minister.

An Ambassador from San Salvador had arrived at Granada with despatches of a peaceful character.

Gen. Walker issued a proclamation on the 9th inst., stating that he had been invited by the Democratic party of Nicaragua to settle among them. He had struggled to carry out the principles of the Revolution of 1854; but the Legitimist party refusing all efforts at conciliation, there was no alternative left but war.

The Costa Rica government had issued an address to the people of Central America, calling on them to rise and destroy the American invaders.

Cotton at Norfolk, Va.—The Southern Argus, of Friday, says: "We have never seen so much cotton here as at present. It is difficult to pass along some of the wharves, especially near Town Point, and the quantity is still increasing. The article is generally of good quality, and of course comes from North Carolina, via Dismal Swamp Canal."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Barbacue District was held at Worth's Store, Buffalo Springs, on Saturday the 29th March.

On motion of Daniel McCormick, Esq., Daniel B. Cameron, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Murdoch D. McLeod and John A. McDonald requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chair called on Dr. J. McCormick, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people; whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. John McCormick, David G. Worth, Hugh Leslie, A. C. Buie, and J. Maxwell, Esqs.

During the absence of the Committee the meeting was ably addressed by Duncan McCormick, J. A. McDonald and Dan'l McCormick, Esqs.

The Committee through their chairman, Dr. John McCormick, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The time is approaching when we will again be called upon to choose our Representatives for the next Legislature: We, the citizens of Barbacue District, deem it expedient to make known our sentiments irrespective of party, in regard to the state of affairs in Harnett County, in order that we may not be misrepresented in the next General Assembly.

A majority of the last Legislature, in its wisdom saw fit to divide the County of Cumberland, as we believe on its own responsibility; for no member of the last Legislature from Cumberland made known the scheme publicly while canvassing the County; and if anything was known to any one, or even the *majority* who supported and advocated the measure, (which we do not pretend to charge,) relative to the division of the County, previous to the Election, it was kept from the People. In view of the above facts, we therefore unanimously

Resolve, 1st. That our Bill of Rights acknowledges that "*all Power is vested in, and derived from the People.*"

2d. That a majority of the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to lay off and allot the County site of Harnett, have acted contrary to the wishes and the best interests of a large majority of the freemen of Harnett.

3d. That we will support no Candidate for the next Legislature who will not come out emphatically in favor of submitting to the People the LOCATION of the County site of Harnett.

4th. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville papers, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. B. CAMERON, Chairman

M. D. McLEOD, } Secretaries
J. A. McDONALD, }

TALE OF A DONKEY

We do not mean the caudal appendage of that quadruped, because the tale that we shall tell relates entirely to the other extremity of the animal. It is a tale of a tongue, not a tale of a tail. It will bear telling, and it runneth in this wise:

A merchant of this city, whose residence is not a hundred miles up the Hudson, in one of those beautiful villas and quiet neighborhoods that line its bank and make nature more lovely by combination with the adornment of art, one day met with a great bargain, which straightway he secured, as it would add to the rural adornments of his country home, besides affording amusement and healthy exercise to his children.

This new purchase was a donkey—a male donkey of fine proportions, and of as great beauty as naturally belongs to a jackass. In short, he was voted "a little darling;" "a dear pet;" "a pretty little horse," and sundry other endearing epithets. So he was taken home upon the cars, and for want of better accommodations, put in the house yard within ten feet of the owner's bedroom window. Here he munched his hay, and partook of spare bits of cabbage leaves and turnips from the kitchen.

How happy and sweetly the children dream of donkey rides over the hills in the Spring, and how the father slept soundly in the possession of such cheaply bought happiness, for he had got his great bargain for the trifling sum of $30.

Slept? Yes, slept till three o'clock, and then a voice cried, "sleep no more!" It was such a voice as never before had awaked the sleeping echoes of those quiet hills.

At the first sound of the trumpet tongue that broke the stillness of the night, the gentleman started from a pleasant dream, leaped from his warm bed, and at the second his wife screamed with sudden fright, and every child in the house made tenor or treble to the base music of the bass voice without.

Not only one, but a dozen voices cried, "Sleep no more!" For having once opened his pipes, and finding or fancying he had an interested audience, he kept up his music with the pertinacity of his race, or his equally musical brothers, the street organists. Every dog in the neighborhood joined the chorus, and from every house a night-cap was thrust out with anxious inquiries after the cause of all this—infernal noise.

The owner, fully aware of the anathemas that were or would be vented upon the author of all this mischief, essayed to end it by expedients of compromise. He sent Kate, the cook, with a fresh dish of vegetables, and while the musician munched his turnips the owner slept again; but as soon as the meal was finished he brayed for more, and so wore the night away, and with it the patience of all who love a quiet sleep.

In the morning his donkeyship was voted a bore—decidedly a bad bargain, and was ordered back to the city for sale again. At the cars the owner met a gentleman, who said: "Why, C., do you own that animal? What are you going to do with him?"

"Take him down to the city for sale. I don't care about keeping him through the winter."

"Don't you? Well, I'll buy him. What will you take?"

"Well, I don't know exactly. How far do you live from here?"

"Well, about a mile, or a little more. My man can take him home right away, if you will sell him at a fair price. I should like to have him. Is he lively?"

"You will find him wide awake I assure you. Yes, I will sell him cheap, say $35."

"Done, here is the money."

The donkey went to his new home, and C. went down to the city rejoicing at his good luck. The next morning the new purchaser came back with a face not quite as long as the long-eared gentleman, and eyes that told the want of sleep.

"What is the matter, my friend?"

"Matter! Did you mean to sell me a whole orchestra of trombones and bass drums, with a mixture of stage thunder? I never slept a wink after 3 o'clock for that infernal braying jackass. I will give you $5 to take him back."

"Done; tell your man to put him on the cars and send him down. I will sell him."

So he did; he ordered Leeds to put him up at auction where he found a ready buyer at $40, making a fifty per cent speculation on the investment.

C. went to bed that night laughing, but he woke up in a very different mood. His nearest neighbor, annoyed at the first musical soiree, and bent upon revenge, secretly determined to buy the first donkey he could find for sale.

Fortune favored him, and sent him in the direction of the auction, while the one that had broken the peace of two families was going, going, gone. "Now," thought he, "I will pay off that fellow. When mine brays his will answer, and that will drive him to propose to sell both. I'll show him how to annoy his neighbors."

The donkey was well sold, but not quite so well as both buyer and seller, when, upon comparing notes, the whole of the facts came out as we have related.

To close the donkey trade, C. proposed to throw in all his profits on both trades, and the last purchaser sold out upon condition that the beast should be taken out of sight and sound of that neighborhood.

We believe all parties are fully satisfied with a first experiment and that neither will engage soon in another donkey speculation.—*N. Y. Ev.*

DIED,

In Montgomery Co., 31st ult., JOHN MAY, infant son of John and Martha Boggan.

In Emanuel Co., Geo., 12th ult., SAMUEL F. ROWELL, aged about 27 years. Also, on the 11th ult., his wife LOUISA, near the same age; both formerly of Brunswick Co., N. C.

In Duplin Co., 12th ult., Mrs. MARY HOUSTON, consort of H. W. Houston, aged 61 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, April 2, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W B Richardson, Boner & Crist, J T Boner & Clinard, Boner & Co, M W Jessup, Moffitt & Brown, J & J W Clinard, P Taylor, C Black, H McDonald, W H Carver, S M Thomas, J C Poe, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, M W McNair & Son, H L Brantley, P Crow, Cane Creek Co, G W Williams & Co, E W Gorrell, D & W McLaurin.

Banks's Line. March 31, Str J R Grist with goods for Council, Ray & Co, C Johnson, W McIntyre, G Brandt, R Mitchell, A Spence, J W Regan, A H McNeill, S J Hinsdale, Miss L Hatchell, J Kyle, jr, A Johnson, jr, J M Vann, Moore & Bro.

McLaurin's Line. April 3, Str Southerner and tow boat Chestnut, with goods for Council, Ray & Co, Mrs Dodd, B F Pearce, G W I Goldston, Troy & Marsh, D & W McLaurin, J McPherson.

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as "**TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine*,**" for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855 62-6m

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK!

New Spring and Summer Goods!!

S. M. THOMAS

WOULD inform his friends, his numerous customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving, direct from head-quarters, the largest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Ever offered by him. All of which have been selected with especial reference for the wants and taste of the People; and will be offered at a small advance on cost for CASH, or on time to prompt Payers.

S. M. THOMAS, Corner of Market and Gillespie Street.

March 31, 1856. 91-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1856.

PLENTY OF MONEY.—There must be a good supply of money in the Eastern part of this State, down about Newbern; for not only have the people taken a considerable amount of stock in the Atlantic Rail Road, but they have actually bought the bonds of the County of Craven, issued to pay its subscription to that road, to the amount of $106,500, and paid a premium therefor of $2,274 77.

The whole thing has been handsomely done. Two gentlemen were appointed by the County Court agents for the sale of the bonds. The Clerk of the County Court delivered to them 71 bonds for $1000 each, and 71 for $500 each. They sold the bonds for cash, and paid into the Treasury of the Rail Road Company $108,774 77, in cash. Well done, Craven!

These facts remind us, that the Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners of this Town has advertised for some months past $100,000 of the bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for sale, and that only a few thousands of them have been disposed of. Why is this? Are the people of the Cape Fear so much poorer than the people of the House? Or do they so lack patriotism as to avoid the best kind of securities because the proceeds are to be applied to the most important work of internal improvement ever undertaken in North Carolina? Or are they afraid of the security of the bonds?

We do not believe that they are particularly poor, or particularly wanting in patriotism. We must suppose, therefore, that it is a doubt of the sufficiency of the security. Now we do not hesitate to say, and we can demonstrate it, that the bonds of the town of Fayetteville are *better* than the bonds of the State of North Carolina. The latter are undoubtedly good so long as the State Government, the Legislature and the Executive branches, are honest, as they have heretofore always proven themselves to be, and provide promptly for the payment of the interest, and eventually of the principal. But it has happened with other States, and might *possibly* happen with this, (which heaven forbid,) that no such provision be made, and even that the principal and interest of the debt be repudiated. What then? There is no remedy! The sovereign cannot be sued at law, and its property subjected to the levy of a suit of *fieri facias*. The creditor has no more remedy in such a case than the creditors of the State of Mississippi have been able to find against her, for her repudiated State bonds, honestly due as they are to those who paid money for them to her agents.

But it is otherwise with the bonds of the town of Fayetteville. Should our town authorities neglect to pay interest and principal, they can be *compelled* to do so. To prove this, it is only necessary to republish the following passage from the opinion of the Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, (published in this paper of the 21st February last.) The law authorising an issue of $100,000 of bonds by our town authorities, as a subscription to the Western Rail Road, was submitted to him for his opinion on several points, and among others, the following:—

"*Fourth.* Are the bonds of the town, (of the form of one sent with the paper stating the question,) signed by Mr. Lutterloh as Magistrate of Police, and sealed with the Corporate Seal, legal and binding upon the town of Fayetteville, and is the private property of the citizens bound for the payment of such bonds?"

To this Mr. Badger replied as follows:—

"I do not think the form of the proposed bonds is very accurate, but I consider it sufficient under the act of Assembly.

"The private property of citizens of Fayetteville is in no other manner bound for payment than that prescribed by the law authorising the subscription and the issue of the bonds, and that is by being liable to the taxes which the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners are empowered and required to lay for meeting the principal and interest of the debt.

"Where a judgment is obtained against a *quasi* corporation—such for instance as hundreds, towns, and counties—an execution thereon may be served on the private property of any inhabitants; and the reason is that such corporations, having no corporate fund, and no legal means to procure one, the judgment authorized by law would otherwise be a vain thing. And it was because of this that the Courts in England held that no private action, unless given by statute, would lie against such corporation for a breach of their duty. Whether the town of Fayetteville be a corporation of this class or not, is immaterial, for the act which authorized this subscription having provided a legal and orderly method to procure funds for the payment of the bonds, the holders cannot seize under execution, or otherwise attach or apply the private property of citizens to the satisfaction of their demands.

"The Commissioners are bound to levy taxes, to whatever amount may be necessary to redeem the principal and interest of the bonds; and should this not be voluntarily done, a proper judicial tribunal would compel the discharge of the duty.

"So far, and in this manner, and not otherwise or farther, is the private property of the citizens chargeable on account of these bonds."

Now if any man wants better security than is thus afforded for $100,000, we do not envy him. There is the right to *compel* the levying of taxes, *"to whatever amount may be necessary* to redeem the principal and interest of the bonds."

THE FRUIT.—A friend in an adjoining county, who is an enthusiast on the subject of fruit culture, and who cultivates a large variety of the best kinds of apples, peaches, cherries, plums and apricots, writes to us that he finds his fruit uninjured by the severe frost on the night of the 31st ult. So far, we have heard of little damage in this section.

The Fayetteville Presbytery holds its next meeting in the Grove Church at Kenansville, Duplin county, beginning on the 10th of April.

The Philadelphia Whig Convention has put in nomination for City Officers a full ticket of old line Whigs. The nominees are among the most respected citizens.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE & SON:—*Dear Sirs:*—Legislation on the subject of the Banks has become of some importance to the citizens of the State generally, especially those acts of the last Legislature imposing a fine on all persons who may pass or receive a bank bill of less value than three dollars. In the first place I will state, that I was one of the first members that opposed Mr. Outlaw's amendment to the Bank of Wilmington in the committee of the whole. I viewed that amendment the entering wedge of restriction in all the various forms that they now appear. If that amendment had failed, in my humble opinion no further infringement on the banks or the people would have succeeded. Infringement, I said, because in 1848 the Fayetteville Bank was established, with just as full and complete power to issue one and two dollar bills as it has to issue 5s and $10. The Legislature in '55-6 makes it a criminal act to pass or receive the one and two dollar bills, and that at the time thousands of them were in the hands of the people, who received them as money for produce and labor, and at the time strictly according to law. I do not pretend to say that the Legislature had not the right to prohibit the circulation of small notes, but certainly in exercising that power it has far advanced upon the chartered rights of the banks, because if it is considered to be expedient by one Legislature to put down small notes, it may be considered expedient by the next Legislature to prevent the circulation of all denominations, $5, $10, $20, or $100. What would then remain for the banks to operate on? Though the bank may have complied with its charter in every respect, yet the Legislature has made it an indictable offence to pass or receive its notes. In that case what would remain to protect that institution in its operations? That it had heretofore exercised this mode of legislation, is indirectly asserting the right to legislate on corporations, and must, if persisted in, end in a complete suppression if not the destruction of all banks. I am no advocate of the banks; I own no stock in them, nor do I owe them a dollar; and no one would go farther to punish them than myself, when they violate any of the provisions of their charters. But until then, their chartered rights should be observed.

It was maintained by the friends of the measure in the Legislature, that the small bank bills drive specie from circulation. Admit that position to be true, (which I do not,) but what would it prove? Simply this, that the people prefer the small notes to specie, or that necessity has caused them to circulate so freely. It is complained of by some of the friends of restrictions, that our bank paper is at a greater discount at the North than the South Carolina and Virginia bills. And this is all true. It cannot be because our charters are not as well guarded as those of South Carolina, and probably better than the banks of Virginia. In my humble opinion our banks are made as good by law as any banks can be, in any country or under any circumstances.

But it is asserted by some, that the stockholders of our banks depreciate the value of their own paper to enable them to speculate in foreign exchange. If this be so, it is much to be regretted. But if this charge be true against the stockholders the acts of the Legislature and the warfare of those who profess to be enemies of the banks, are themselves producing the very effect which they complain of, and which the stockholders desire; for nothing is so well calculated to depreciate the value of bank paper abroad as for the Legislature and demagogues to be continually making war against them. This is one cause why our paper is of less value at the North than the S. C. and Virginia paper. The other cause is, that so much of the N. C. produce is sold in South Carolina, and then sent to the Northern markets, together with the products of their own State, which always leaves the Northern merchants debtors to South Carolina and Virginia; while we buy more than we sell, and put it in the power of the Northern brokers to value our paper. I am unwilling to admit that the officers of any State in the Union are more honest than the officers of our own State. There must exist a mutual interest between the banks and the people to make them useful and profitable to both. Suppose that the Grand Jury had found true bills or presentments against all persons who have passed money contrary to the acts of the last Legislature: what now would be our condition? What amount of money would be paid for lawyer's fees, costs, and the expenses of jurors? What would be the size of our State dockets in counties? Just make the calculation if you please. Perhaps few men in the State but what have subjected themselves to a prosecution for passing small notes. The state of confusion, costs and expense of prosecuting and enforcing the law, would be enormous. It has been disregarded and trampled under foot and ought to be repealed. Why it has not injured the banks one half what it has the people. And attack the banks when you please, and the whole or greater part of the injury falls on the people; and what is worse, it falls on the poor or uninformed mostly. It has not been my object to protect the banks beyond the strict limit of their charters, but the people.

At the next Legislature the subject of banks will be changed to some extent, I have but little doubt; they will be connected with the principal projects of internal improvements. I should favor the plan if it shall appear that security and stability can be given to the currency of such banks. It is apparent to all that by this connection the stock in railroads will advance at or near par value. If so it will relieve the State in part from a portion of a heavy debt, and relieve many good, patriotic citizens from their embarrassed condition, and give a new life to internal improvements. Georgia has tried the experiment and done well. I think we should try it also in a guarded and careful manner.

Respectfully,
HENRY WALSER.

Davidson Co., N. C., March 13, 1856.

Accident—Loss of life.—On Thursday last, as the freight train was leaving Thomasville Station, on the N. C. Rail Road, the brakeman, Mr. Allen, who had been coupling the cars, accidentally fell on the track and had one of his legs crushed by the moving train in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was immediately called and the fractured limb amputated, but the injuries sustained were of such serious character as to leave no hope of recovery. He lingered in great suffering until Saturday morning when he died.

The freight train from Goldsboro' for Charlotte ran off the track on Saturday morning near Durham's station, by which it was delayed some thirty hours. No damage done to the cars.

Salisbury Banner.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. John Gardner, of Guilford County was broken into one night last week, and about $900 in cash, stolen therefrom. The money was unfortunately kept in a room unoccupied during the night, and was entered at the window. Two white persons and one negro were arrested on suspicion, but on examination, there not being proof sufficient to commit them for further trial, they were discharged.

Salem Press.

THE COUNTRY IN A CRISIS.

"Your country appears to be in a crisis," said the English traveler, Miss Martineau, to Mr. Van Buren, at the time when the Sage of Lindenwald was at the acme of his influence, and when his political sagacity and prevision were typified by pen and pencil with the popular symbol of craftiness. "My country is always in a crisis," replied the statesman; and history will bear him out in the assertion. A stranger in the land, observing the reckless zeal with which the election canvass is conducted every fourth year, impressed with the earnest forebodings of disaster to the Republic by which the press seeks to avert the calamity of elevating to the highest dignity a man whom its conductors condemn, might well believe that a contest so violent, even if it failed to accomplish the ruinous result predicted, foreshadowed such a severance of sympathy between the parties to it, as would admit of no reconciliation, but on the other hand, tend to extinguish that sentiment of patriotism, which, to make nations great and powerful, must pervade the mass of the community, subordinating party differences to the necessity of presenting a united front in the face of dangers menacing the common weal.

Such, however, is not the lesson of national experience. The political convulsions in constant action among us resemble the storms in the material world. The tempest of party passion sweeps over the land to purify the moral atmosphere. Its rage seems powerless save to extirpate morbid excrescences, and untwine parasitic advancers, that grow rankest in the richest soil. But those only who are unative here and to the manner born," see it sweep by with calm confidence that the cherished institutions of society and government will stand unharmed by its fury. It puts one man out of office and another in. It takes from this and gives to that party the administration of affairs. Now and then it discards a policy long pursued, in spite of that tenacious adherence to established usage which always resists innovation and disparages reform, and substitutes for it a system more conformable and appropriate to the circumstances and requirements of the time. But in all these changes it only carries out the great principle of popular sovereignty. The results it accomplishes, are not the mere purposes of the legislators and office holders by whose instrumentality they are perfected. The law-maker registers, and the officer executes, the people's will. The question that divides parties, is not of forms of government. All are agreed upon the maintenance of the republican system. The dispute is as to the dictates of the popular sentiment, and the fidelity and efficiency with which it is expounded and enforced. The invocation, ringing through the land, which seeks to arouse the people to resistance and rectification of imputed treachery and its ensuing wrong, calls them to the caucus room, to counsel for a contest at the ballot box. There opposing armies contend, not with "vile guns" and "villanous saltpetre," but with paper bullets, that tell with fatal force, and yet admit

"That those who were in battle slain
May also live to fight again."

Journal of Commerce.

Statistics of Emigration.—The Statistics of Emigration at the port of New York for the last half of the year 1855, present some interesting and instructive facts. The number of emigrants who arrived within the entire year was only 136,233, while that for 1854 was 319,213. The probable causes of this large falling off, are so familiar as to need no recapitulation. The number arrived from August 31st to Dec. 31st, 1855, which period is covered by the statistics before us, was 51,414. Their destinations are classified as follows: Maine, 143; N. Hampshire, 71; Vermont, 163; Mass., 2,037; R. Island, 551; Conn., 829; New York, 19,489; New Jersey, 1,190; Pennsylvania, 4,569; Ohio, 3,250; Indiana, 881; Illinois 3,444; Michigan, 1,648; Wisconsin, 1,667; Iowa, 795; California, 447; Delaware, 49; Maryland, 185; Virginia, 292; N. Carolina, 11; S. Carolina, 80; Georgia, 70; Florida, 13; Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 60; Texas, 5; Ark., 8; Missouri, 434; Miss., 6; Tenn., 72; Ky., 183; D. C. 202; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 0; Minnesota, 127; New Mexico, 0; Utah, 250; Oregon, 1; Canada, 3,346; New Bruswick, 2; Nova Scotia, 50; West Indies, 2; South America, 25; uncertain, 317; unknown, 779.

The total amount of money brought by these emigrants was $2,211,633 46. Average *per capita*, including women and children, $43,264. The wealthiest emigrant went to South America, and the next wealthiest to California, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana. Those stopping at New York possessed more moderate means. The poorest of all were destined for the Eastern States.

American Tobacco in Europe.—During the last year there were exported from the United States to England 24,205,000 lbs. of tobacco, and to France 40,856,000. The war with Russia appears to have largely augmented the exports of tobacco to France, as it is indispensable in the French armies. The average annual exportation to France from the United States is about 12,000,000 pounds—15,796,000 pounds being the quantity exported in 1853. Abolish the *regie* (or government monopoly) in France, and lower the duties in England to any reasonable standard, and these two countries would open a market for every pound that could be exported from the United States.

Brandy from Coal.—Some French Yankees at Pottsville, Pa., purpose to distil brandy from bituminous coal, and in this way: Coal gas is to be first distilled in the ordinary way, and conducted into a receiver. It contains about eight per cent. of hydrogenous bicarbon ina gaseous state, which is separated therefrom—rather a complicated affair—and introduced into a closer vessel, containing sulphuric acid; the vessel is agitated until the acid absorbs the gas. Water is then mixed with it, and the whole distilled for alcohol, which the experimentalists confidently say they can produce.

What an idea! To think of calling for a glass of "Cumberland," or "Lehigh," with or without sugar.

He is perhaps a foolish man who can not afford to laugh at a grotesque or foolish thing. Sometimes one feels almost ashamed to be amused by a trifle which bears upon its face an air of *in*authenticity; but following *this* rule, who would even have enjoyed Gulliver's Travels—a work so often quoted in defense of geographical statements and psychological developments? Let such doubters skip the following:

"A solemn-looking fellow, with a certain air of dry humor about the corners of his rather sanctimonious mouth, stepped quietly, one day, into the tailoring establishment of 'Call and Tuttle,' Boston, and quietly remarked to the clerk in attendance,

"'I want to *tuttle*.'

"'What do you *mean*, Sir?'

"'Well, I want to TUTTLE: noticed the invitation over your door, so I *called;* and now I should like to *tuttle*.'

"He was ordered to leave the establishment, which he did, with a look of angry wonder, grumbling to himself,

"'If they don't *want* strangers to call and tuttle, what do they put up a *sign* for, asking 'em in to do it?'"

An Unfortunate Traveler.—A Mr. Watson, of St. Louis, commenced an unfortunate career of railroad travel last summer, at the time of the Gasconade disaster, at which time he nearly lost his life. Scarcely had he recovered from the injuries then received, when he again narrowly escaped death, from an accident which occurred to the train while he was coming East. He was laid up for some months at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on account of the injuries received. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he took passage for Pittsburgh. Some gentlemen who intended to go in the same direction, purposely delayed their departure, in order to avoid participating in his apprehended misfortunes. But as it singularly occured, Mr. Watson's train met with an accident after proceeding a few miles, slight indeed, but sufficient to detain the train for several hours; and before arriving at Harrisburg, a second accident occurred, with a detention of 24 hours. In the meantime, the cautious gentlemen before alluded to, pursuing their journey, overtook Mr. W., and unwittingly got on the same train, for Pittsburg. Before reaching its destination, however, the fated train was thrown entirely from the track, by the breaking of a wheel. The passengers alighted, and greatly to their consternation, found that Mr. W. (Jonah) was on board! Thereupon the whole company became greatly exasperated, and respectfully informed the conductor that it would be utterly impossible to proceed in his company. Our informant states that Mr. W. has succeeded in reaching Pittsburgh, and is recovering from his contusions, at the Monongahela House. Mr. W. declares that once more at home, he will remain there.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that purchases of silver for coinage will be made on the following terms, payable in silver coins of the new issue: Five franc pieces at 99 cents; old Spanish dollars at 105 cents; Mexican and South American dollars at 106¼ cents; half dollars of the U. S. coined before 1837, at 52½ cents; the same from 1837 to 1853, at 52½ cents; German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and old French crowns at 114 cents each; German Florins 41½ cts. Prussian and Hanovar thalers at 72 cents; American plate best manufacture, at 120 a 122 cts. per ounce, and genuine British plate at 125 cents per ounce.

Erie Railroad.—It appears from the annual report of the Erie Railroad Company just issued that the total earnings of the road for the last fiscal year, ending 30th November last, were $5,188,993 37; the total expenditures, 52 14-100 per cent.,) $2,861,875 21. Net earnings, after paying all expenditures and interest on funded and floating debt, $833,419 87—equal to 8 1-13 per cent. on $10,000,000 of stock.

A Kansas correspondent of the Hillsdale Gazette, under date February 12, writes:

"I will here state upon my honor that the war humbug is really a humbug indeed. It is calculated to intimidate many an honest man, and to prevent them from coming to Kansas, and enjoying the share of this beautiful country, its climate and soil. Believe me when I tell you there is no need of rifles, muskets, revolvers, bowie knives, or any other deadly weapon. These articles are as useless here as in any of the States."

Embezzlement.—Mr. J. L. Egleston, Transfer Clerk in the State Bank of this city, was committed to jail yesterday, on a charge of embezzling funds of the Bank to the amount of $32,000. Subsequent to his commitment, about $2,000 in money, and other valuables, were reclaimed by the Bank, which, with the surety, will nearly cover the defalcation. The loss of the Bank, at the utmost, will not amount to more than four or five thousand dollars.

Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

It is supposed that the expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year will reach seventy-five millions, which amount is to be raised entirely from the duty on imports. Should it decline below the estimates, the next Administration may find it necessary to resort to a loan, in order to carry on the Government.

A Remarkable Executioner.—We have observed several wonderful stories of late respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who it is said can strike off the heads of their victims so skillfully that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recall to mind, however, the story of a German executioner, who far surpassed the Chinese in professional dexterity. Upon one occasion it happened that a criminal, who was condemned to death, had a singular itching to play at nine pins; and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game before he died. Then he said he would submit to his fate without a murmur. The judge thinking there could be no harm in humoring him, granted his last prayer; and upon arriving at the place of execution, he found everything prepared for the game—the pins being set up and the bowls all ready.

He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After a while, the Sheriff observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow while he stooped for a bowl. The executioner did so, but with such exquisite dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of air was blowing upon his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug, his head dropped forward into his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a bowl which he had grashed, and seizing it firmly rolled it at the pins. All of them fell; and the head was heard to exclaim as it rebounded from the farther wall "Hurrah I've won the game!"—*Portfolio.*

French Love of Scandal.—A French provincial paper contains the following paragraph:

"A trial took place at our Assizes. It promised rich food for scandal. All the ladies of the town bedecked themselves in their smartest toilets, and crowded to the court house. On seeing this, the presiding judge rose and said,—'Persons here assembled as spectators are not aware of the nature of the case. I therefore invite all decent women to withdraw.' A pause took place without a single female moving to retire from her seat. Seeing this, the judge again rose and said: 'Officers of the court, now that all the decent women have retired, turn out the remainder.'"

New Remedy for Sea Sickness.—Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, proposes a new remedy for this unpleasant sickness, which consists in forcibly expelling the impure air from the lungs, and filling them with pure air. This is her advice: "Make your chest as small as possible by stooping, drawing down your ribs, and pressing your arms to your sides; throw out the air by a violent and long continued exhaling, blowing, it from your mouth as if engaged in blowing up a fire. Then change, make a long and forcible inhalation, opening your chest to its fullest dimensions by standing erect and raising your arms from your shoulders. Three or four of these long forced breaths are sufficient to relieve a severe case of sea sickness.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 19th ult. The news is interesting and important.

The peace conference at Paris, had, it was believed, accomplished the object for which it assembled. Peace was considered virtually concluded, and the conference only awaited the arrival of the Russian Plenipotentiary, whose signature to the protocol was only wanting to complete the arrangement.

Just previous to the sailing of the steamer, news was received in London that the Empress Eugenie, of France, had been delivered of a son. When the birth of the Imperial Prince was made known a salvo of 101 guns was fired in Paris, and on the evening of the day on which the great event occurred, the public buildings were illuminated.

Nothing new had transpired with regard to American affairs.

The Atlantic brings no tidings of the missing steamer Pacific.

THE BIRTH OF THE FRENCH PRINCE.

Latest.—LONDON, Wednesday, March 19.—The Paris Bulletin of yesterday says the Empress and her child are doing well.

The birth of the Prince of Algiers (this is the title of the Imperial baby) caused much *outward* rejoicing in England and France. Congratulatory addresses were pouring in upon Napoleon, and Paris was illuminated in accordance with the programme previously announced. Pope Pius is to be godfather and the Queen of Sweden godmother of the child. Salutes were fired and flags hung out in all the principal cities of Great Britain when the event was announced.

England.—The British Parliament had adjourned, in accordance with the announcement previously made.

Mr. Dallas, the new American minister, had gone to London.

Mr. Buchanan had taken leave of the Queen, with becoming ceremony. In his last visit to the royal palace he was accompanied by Lord Palmerston; and in this act of courtesy the English papers see indications that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The market for Breadstuffs was dull, and quotations nominally as per the last steamer. Consols 91¾@92¼. Money market steady.

London Money Market.—English funds are again flat to-day in consequence of a continued realization of stock. Money is still in good supply, and discounts easier, though there is nothing doing lower than six per cent.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The removal of Col. Wheeler, the minister to Nicaragua is anticipated in consequence of his failure to keep the Government fully posted in regard to affairs in that country.

It is said that a project drawn up in a masterly style by Secretary Marcy is now before the Cabinet, intended to damage the Walker movement in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

From Mr. Buchanan.—The Union of to-morrow will contain a letter from Mr. Buchanan of the 28th of December, pledging himself unequivocally, to the Nebraska bill as the only settlement of the Slavery question, and that it must be adhered to at all hazards.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.

Rhode Island Election.

The coalition ticket has succeeded in this State by a majority of 3000. Hopkins is elected Governor; Bartlett, Secretary of State; and Hart, Attorney General. There is no choice for Lieutenant Governor or State Treasurer. The coalition party have a clear majority in the Legislature. The Senate stands—16 Coalitionists, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, 5 vacancies. The House stands—39 Coalition, 21 Democrats and 30 vacancies.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Fearful Accident.—A row of six stables, which were being torn down in Water street, fell with a loud crash, yesterday afternoon and several children, who were around the premises, were buried under the ruins. One boy was taken out quite dead, and two little girls were so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover. Several others were slightly injured.

Fatal Accidents.—We learn that Mr. Danl. O. Warner, of Moore county, was killed very suddenly last week at a log rolling. He and others were carrying a log on hand sticks, when from some cause, the log fell and one of the sticks struck him on the head causing his death in about an hour. He was a young man, and his unexpected death will cause sorrow and gloom in a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

We also learn that Daniel McIntosh was drowned a few days ago in Richland Creek, Moore county, while attempting to cross it.

Another.—A man named McDonald, hauling rosin on the F. & W. plank road, in the neighborhood of "Gully McLean's," fell from his horse while intoxicated, and the wagon passed over him, causing a wound which it is thought he cannot possibly survive.—*N. Carolinian.*

A Fact.—Seven years past a friend of ours in the west purchased a tract of land paying $3 25 per acre, and it was thought to be dear at that. Since that time the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road has been located in that county, and a few days since that land sold for $15 per acre. This is not an isolated case, but one of many thousand. Wherever Rail Roads are built they enhance the value of lands and property beyond anything imagined by persons unacquainted with these matters. Suppose a Rail Road in this county enhances the value of property at the above rate, five dollars for one. A man owns 100 acres of land worth $2 per acre, the enhanced value of his land would be $700 so that he might *give* $500 to the Road and still be worth as much as before. If he subscribes this amount he has then $500 at interest. Our people do not think rightly or they would be in earnest to secure their Rail Road.—*Rutherfordton Eagle.*

Brutal attempt at Murder.—On Saturday night, the 14th inst., a most brutal attempt was made to assassinate Alexander Hill, of Lenoir county, when returning home from Kinston. He was waylaid, beaten unmercifully, shot at and left as dead on the road, by *four* men—as we are informed. Hill is recovering, we learn, and knows the men who beat him. Three of them have been lodged in Kinston jail to await their trial, and one has hitherto eluded the hands of justice.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

Hiring of Slaves—Important Legal Decision.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided at its last term that the hirer of a slave was not authorized to re-hire without the assent of the owner, and, if he did so, and the negro died or was injured, the hirer might be sued by the owner and recovered against for the whole value of the slave. They also decided that a negro hired in that State could not, without the assent of the owner, be removed from the State, or even from the county where hired, and if he was so removed, it would be a conversion.

WANTING TO BURY A MAN ALIVE.

The Courier des Etats Unis has the following story:

"On Friday last a Mr. Gilbert, who was sick at a French boarding house, in New York, fell into a sort of lethargic stupor, and so continued, causing the nurse to believe that he was dead. In the morning, the nurse announced down stairs, that the sick man had died. Then ensued an incredible controversy, and a scene still more incredible.

"Dr. —— and another of his *confreres*, who was called, were loud in proclaiming that the patient was dead; on the other hand, Drs. Pettijean and Sidorovitch contended that he was but in a lethargic state. It seemed pending these sad doubts it was due to the unfortunate that some attention should be paid to him, but the proprietor of the house declared that, 'dead or not dead, the sick man should be carried out of the house that same day.' Dr. —— furnished a certificate of death, the permission to inter was obtained, the coffin brought, and without scruple they were about to proceed to the burial, less than twelve hours after the supposed death, if Dr. Pettijean had not returned in time to put a stop to so inquitous an act. His energies in opposition triumphed over all resistance—the sick man was released from the shroud. The pulse and the heart beat sensibly. At the last hearing that we have, Mr. Gilbert yet lives, and is fast approaching recovery in the hospital where he was carried."

Sage Worth Gathering.—Somebody has said, and a great many people put faith in the saying, that "We ought always to believe less than we are told." This may be a safe maxim for general use, but when a woman intrusts you, in confidence of course, with her age, you may always believe a great deal more than you are told.

KANSAS RIFLES

FOR Protection of the South can be had at M. A. BAKER'S RIFLE FACTORY, in Fayetteville, N. C., warranted to shoot from ten to fifteen hundred yards. $25 each. M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 2. 92-3t

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on SATURDAY the 12th inst., the Ice in the Fayetteville Ice House, estimated at 300 Tons, in good state of preservation, having congealed into a solid body. To persons wishing to speculate a rare opportunity presents itself. Any one desiring to examine the Ice can do so by applying to C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

Terms of Sale: Approved notes at 3, 6, and 9 months, payable and negotiable at Bank.

April 2 92-ts

In order to close out the remaining Stock of Goods now on hand,

WE Offer them on the following terms: to Cash buyers at New York cost; to prompt time buyers at New York cost with charges added.

We have many desirable Goods in Store, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Merchants and others will find many desirable goods in our Stock, and which can be bought at great Bargains. We are determined to sell out this Spring.

To those who are in arrears to us we would simply state that we want money and must have it. It will afford us great pleasure to give receipts in full to all who are in our debt. HALL & SACKETT.

March 27. 90-2wi

$50 REWARD,

WILL be given by the Subscriber, for the apprehension of his NEGRO GIRL, HARRIET HOWE or *Harrid Smith*, who was raised by Mrs. Sophia Smith of Fayetteville, and purchased by me from Mr. John F. Bloom of this place, under a bona fide bill of sale; she is about 22 or 23 years of age, of a dark copper color, a slim appearance, sharp narrow face, black kinky hair, quick spoken, and speaks loud, steps fast, and has a dry cough; she has more the appearance of a white person than a negro; is generally fancifully dressed, and is about 5 feet high.

She has been seen near Fayetteville on Mr. Powell's plantation on or near the Wilmington road, and probably may be lurking about Fayetteville, Campbellton or the outskirts of those places; or on or near the plantation formerly owned by Mrs. Smith on Beaver Creek, or about Rockfish.

The above reward will be given for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or Twenty-five Dollars for her lodgement in any other Jail of this State.

All persons are forbid harboring or concealing said girl, under the extreme penalties of the law.

Should she come in, she may have the liberty of choosing her own master. Should she not return shortly, or surrender herself so that I can get her, I shall be compelled to outlaw her.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 2, 1856. 92-2w

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

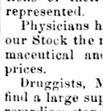
Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 109 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.

March 10. 85-2mi

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m1

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.

Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

THE STANDARD ON THE CURRENCY.—The following is the Standard's reply to our article of the 27th ult in relation to due-bills:—

From the Standard.

Now admit, for argument's sake, that "due-bill" was defined by the act of 1809 to be "a promissory note under one dollar," it is more than questionable that *bank* notes were intended to be included. We have always understood that the laws of 1809 and 1816 were intended to operate on individuals, and on corporations not connected with the regulation of the currency. The preamble to the act of 1816—the whole context of that and the act of 1809, and the marked difference in the phraseology of the act of 1816, in sections 8, 9, and 10, where the term *bank* notes is used, forbid us to be quite as confident as the Observer is—though half of us be half a lawyer, and the Observer no part of one.

But suppose we allow the construction contended for of the due-bill acts, and that in 1848 they did apply to all bank notes under one dollar; the result will be inevitable that the Bank of Fayetteville is now violating the law of 1856; and we proceed to show it. The first due-bill act was passed in 1809. Previously, to wit, in 1804, the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern were chartered without any restriction upon the size of their notes. Now, we ask the Observer if the notes of those banks were affected by the act of 1809? If the act of 1809 did not reach those banks, neither did that of 1816; for the State Bank, chartered in 1810, is expressly limited in its issues—and in 1814, the charters of the other banks were amended, and they were restricted in like manner. So that the only bank [illegible] forty years, which has fallen under its [illegible] the Bank of Fayetteville!

As we, [illegible] lawyer as we are, we know that the act prohibiting the issue of due-bills did not [illegible] any part of the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville; and the *contract* of that corporation with the public is precisely the same, with or without the existence of the due-bill act. The Observer admits that but for the due-bill act *in* 1848, the Fayetteville bank would have had full authority, on its creation, to issue paper ones and half dimes. Well, *the due-bill act is repealed;* and we most respectfully ask the Observer what there is to restrain the Bank of Fayetteville from the issue of dimes, unless it be section 3 of the currency act, which forbids the issue of notes under $3?

We have said that the law respecting due-bills, or notes under one dollar, as the Observer terms them,) constituted no part of the charter or part of the contract between the public and the Bank of Fayetteville. If it did, it would be easily true that all the general laws concerning the counterfeiting of Bank notes became, and are parts of the charter;—and so it would follow that no material modification of those laws could be made, so far as they affect the notes of that bank, without its concurrence. When, therefore, the Observer admits that the Bank was restrained by the general law respecting due-bills from issuing notes under one dollar, he admits, by consequence, that the right to issue notes of *all* denominations formed no part of the charter. For if there be such a right, then it exists independently of, or above, any general law on the subject. In other words, if the silence of the charter in regard to the size of the notes is an implied grant to issue notes of any size, that grant is as effectual and forcible as if it had been expressed in words. Now, if such grant had been expressly made, the law respecting due-bills would have been superseded as to that bank. But if the general law respecting due-bills be no part of its charter, and yet governs the bank and operates to restrain its issues, it follows, most clearly, that the *silence* respecting the size of the notes is not equivalent to a *contract* that it will issue bills of any size. Indeed, it follows that the regulation of the size of the bills is with the public, since there is no chartered right or contract in relation thereto. And this result agrees precisely with the conclusion of the case cited by "Macon" in his late essay on the subject; a case well warranted in the act of 1850, which allowed the bank to issue notes of $3.

We think the Observer's escape from our question has been a most unhappy *flight*.

The Observer's construction emancipates the Bank of Fayetteville from all restraint on the size of its notes; ours placed it under the general law of 1809, with the limit of $5, until the act of 1850, when the bank was allowed to issue as low as $3. And now that bank falls under the general law of currency in all things not repugnant to its chartered grants; for we hold it clear that in all things not granted to a corporation—as the subject matter and a part of the contract—the corporation is subject to the same general laws as individuals. And we repeat that the Observer, by its admission that the Bank of Fayetteville was restrained from issuing dime and half dime bills only by the due-bill act of 1816, has given up the question; for the repeal of that act (see chap. 121, Revised Code,) placed the bank under section 3 of the present currency act which forbids all issues under $3.

The admission of the Standard, merely "for argument's sake," is funny enough. We would like to see it *deny* boldly what it thus attempts indirectly to discredit. The laws of 1809 and 1816 expressly forbid *"any corporation"* to issue due-bills, and we take it that banks are corporations. We suppose the reason why banks were not expressly named was, that no banks had then due-bills, whilst other corporations and persons had. Those acts were clearly "intended to operate" on all persons and corporations without exception, as any one may see who will take the trouble to examine them.

The position of the Standard, that the Bank of Fayetteville is now violating the law of 1856 is absurd. A right which that bank had by act of 1849, cannot be revoked or "impaired" by an act of 1856. This is so plain, and has been so many times stated already in this paper, that it is not worth while to re-refute the special pleading of the Standard. All that it is proper for us to do, is to give our readers the benefit of the Standard's argument as well as our own—a course of fairness which the Standard is guiltless of; showing that it is not its purpose to enlighten, but to humbug its readers.

The Standard says,—

"*The due-bill act is now repealed;* and we most respectfully ask the Observer what there is to restrain the Bank of Fayetteville from the issue of dimes, unless it be section 3 of the currency act, which forbids the issue of notes under $3?"

Perhaps the best way to answer this question is to ask another: Does the Standard believe, that our legislature can place a restriction on the Bank of Fayetteville in 1856, which was not placed in its charter in 1849, by repealing one general law by which it was then bound, and enacting a different and more stringent one? The argument of the Standard leads only to that. And if that were law, as it clearly is not, then no act of incorporation would be safe, and the provision of the U. S. Constitution that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," would be a nullity.

And the above is our answer to the Standard's other question, whether the act of 1809 affected the rights of banks chartered in 1804.

But it is not correct to say, that "the due-bill act is now *repealed.*" It is merely *extended.* Instead of forbidding *only* the issue of bills under $1, the law of 1856 forbids them *and* bills under $3. The major includes the minor, and the Bank of Fayetteville is now as effectually forbidden by the law to issue bills under $1 as it was in 1849.

As to our having "given up the question," the Standard knows that that is all gammon, and the public will know it too, if any body can be induced to bring the subject before the Courts. It is not the business of the bank to do so, nor yet of any one who believes it has the right to issue small notes, and who passes or receives them. If any one believes the small notes illegal, let him try the question. Perhaps the Editor of the Standard is the proper person to test it upon. He *wilfully* violates what he declares, or allows another to declare for him, to be *the law* and the policy of the State.

STATE FINANCES.—We are indebted to some person unknown for a pamphlet of 140 pages, printed at the Standard office, containing the detailed statement of the Finances of North Carolina, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1855, by Geo. W. Brooks, Comptroller. We propose to copy its material facts.

We have also received the annual Report of Col. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, a pamphlet of 78 pages, which we have not yet had time to read.

JOHN A. GILMER, ESQ.—This distinguished gentleman, whose name has been presented by many "American" meetings, as a candidate for Governor, will not accept the nomination if tendered, says the Greensboro' Patriot. He does not wish his name to go before the Convention.

Col. David Reid, (not the Senator but the former citizen of this place,) has been named in an Eastern paper as a proper candidate of the party. But Col. Reid has emigrated to Tennessee, where he owns real and personal estate, and where many of his nearest relatives reside. He passed through this place, with his family, a few days ago. We learn that his reputation as a Lawyer of great ability, experience, and industry, has preceded him to Tennessee, and that he will commence his professional career there with a fee of a thousand dollars.

A NEW MANUFACTORY.—The advertisement of Mr. G. H. Makepeace, for Juniper Logs, reminds us that we have seen in many of the Stores in this town, within a few days, handsome Juniper Buckets, made at his Factory in the vicinity of this town. They are said to be far superior to the painted white pine Buckets made at the North. Mr. Makepeace is a practical man, and will deserve that abundant success which we hope he will meet with. The wood and the labor are home articles, requiring no money to be sent out of the State, to fall into the hands of brokers. This manufactory will add to the independence and wealth of the State, and wipe out a part of the reproach we now labor under, of buying Northern wood, which is comparatively scarce and dear, in the shape of brooms, buckets and axe-helves, whilst we have plenty of cheap wood at home to make them of. Patronise home manufactories.

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS.—The recent split in the Know Nothing State Council of Ohio has made the vote of that State a matter of speculation. If the Council had acted with unanimity the vote of Ohio would have been undoubtedly for the Free-Soil candidates, as it was in the Governor's election. But a respectable minority, 48 out of 130, sustain the nomination of Fillmore & Donelson, and will probably take off a considerable vote from the Free-Soilers. The latter still claim the State. The Washington Star, on the contrary, says that the effect of the difficulty will be, a Locofoco majority of 50,000 over the Freesoilers, who, in turn, will beat the Philadelphia ticket by as much.

THE BANKRUPT LAW OF 1841.—A recent decision in the United States District Court for New York has been the theme of general congratulation in mercantile circles of that City. The case was that of the United States *vs.* Augustus Zerega, and involved the question whether the Government could now levy for the recovery of claims against persons who had gone into bankruptcy under the law of 1841.

In 1840 the Government had obtained judgment against defendant on bonds to secure payment of duties. In 1842 the defendant was duly declared bankrupt; and received his discharge, the government filing proof of debt. Proceedings were lately taken to recover, but the Court decided that the Government is barred. With this, many other cases, amounting in all to judgments for about $1,000,000, are set aside.

THE IMPERIAL BABY.—Foreign papers and letters are filled with accounts of the wardrobe, festivities, &c., prepared for the expected (now arrived) heir to the throne of France. The extent and cost of these arrangements were enormous. Amongst other things, a cradle, costing $5,000, was provided, and a *silver* cradle was presented by the Paris authorities. The cost of the baby's wardrobe is said to have been $100,000.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Among the telegraphic despatches from Washington City published in the Northern Daily papers, we find in large capitals,

"ARRIVAL OF DR. TURNIPSEED."

Dr. T. has been to Russia as assistant surgeon. He is a native of South Carolina. His arrival may or may not turn the world upside down; we give it for what it is worth—with an expression of our sympathy for those editors who have had to pay a dollar or two for the transmission of the important intelligence over the telegraph wires.

CONGRESS.

The proceeding of the last week were unusually barren of interest.

In the Senate, Mr. Reid presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, North Carolina, praying an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the channel of Cape Fear river; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. R. also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of that river.

Speeches on Kansas affairs have been delivered by Mr. Collamer and Mr. Douglas.

Both Houses are making unusual progress in maturing the appropriation bills.

FOR GOVERNOR.—George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, was nominated at meetings of the American party in Bladen and Sampson counties, last week.

THE UNION AND THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—These two loving organs of the democracy are engaged in a bitter quarrel just now. The Union, which is believed to favor the re-election of Pierce, professes to be neutral until the nomination shall have been made at Cincinnati. But the Pennsylvanian charges that it is not neutral, but has manifested strong and rather sneaking hostility to Buchanan. The Union retorts that the Pennsylvanian is not really friendly to Buchanan, though it makes great pretences of being so; but that it has pursued such a course as, under pretence of defending Buchanan, has in reality stabbed him "under the fifth rib."

To outsiders, as we are, the thing looks bad for the Union.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $22,372,285 63.

State Medical Society.—Regular annual meeting of the State Medical Society, will take place in Raleigh on the 15th May next.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 5.

The Asia, with dates to March 22, arrived this afternoon.

The English news is of no special importance. The King of Belgium had arrived, and was the guest of the Queen at Windsor.

Mr. Buchanan introduced Mr. Dallas to the Diplomatic corps, and transferred to him the charge of the embassy. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Buchanan left London for Paris, from whence he designed returning on Friday to take passage in the steamer for the United States.

A despatch from Paris says the Empress and infant prince are doing well. The demonstrations of rejoicing continued, and congratulations were constantly pouring in upon the Emperor. The papers were filled with congratulatory addresses.

The business of the Peace Conference was understood to be closed, and a committee, consisting of one representative from each power, were engaged in drawing up a formal treaty of peace. It was expected that the eleventh sitting of the Conference would be held on Saturday, the 22d.

Cotton—The circulars vary as to the state of the market. The Broker's Circular says the sales of 5 days amounted to 32,000 bales. Inferior qualities declined ¼d, and middling declined 1-16d. Fair qualities being scarce are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Wheat unsettled, and considerably lower. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Western Canal 31s. a 32s; Ohio 36s. a 36s. 6d. Corn has declined 1s., and market dull.

Walker's Army in Nicaragua.—We have taken the pains to converse with some of the passengers by the Star of the West for the purpose of ascertaining the latest developments in relation to the Nicaragua and Costa Rica difficulties. We find, however, that little or nothing in the way of feeling seemed to be manifested on the subject by the Nicaraguan people, as far as could be observed. A battle was expected between the belligerents, but the result was generally regarded with indifference. Walker's men (Americans) were thought to be disappointed and discontented, a number of them returning in the Star of the West. The soldiers were very badly clad and poorly equipped, debilitated by the climate, and generally reduced to a pallid and sickly appearance. Those at Virgin Bay and elsewhere on the route had no shoes, their bare feet being protected by the rude contrivance of a piece of leather under the foot, such as is common among the natives. Their grants of land were littled valued, and the inducements of pay had not been complied with. The pay, thirty-five dollars a month, was not forthcoming. Three dimes per week was the entire pay actually received by Walker's soldiers. His forces were reported to number in all twelve hundred men. The Costa Rica army is said to number some five thousand, chiefly officered by Europeans.

N. Y. Express.

MARRIED,

At Spring Vale, Sampson county, a few days ago, Mr. FREEZE ROBINSON to Miss MARY ANN VAIL, all of Sampson.

In Greensborough, 2d inst., by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. J. F. NEWLIN, of Union, Randolph county, to Miss R. PORTER, of Greensborough, daughter of Sidney Porter, dec'd.

In Montgomery Co., Texas, Sunday evening, 2d March, by Rev. P. H. Fullinwider, at the residence of J. McGilvary, Mr. ABRAHAM HELM, formerly of New York, to Miss MARY McGILVARY, formerly of Moore county, N. C.

May Heaven smile on them wherever they go,
Whilst Abraham with his sweet Mary is blest,
Whilst friends and relations rejoice to know
She's gone home to Abraham's bosom to rest.

May the sunshine of joy now light up their roof,
May the blessing of Providence to them be given,
May they live for each other, but trust in their God
Till he calls them to Abraham's bosom in Heaven.

DIED,

In this county, at his residence on Beaver Creek, on the morning of the 3d inst., DANIEL BAKER, Esq., aged 79 years. [He was buried with Masonic honors.]

At the Gulf, in Chatham county, on the 22d ult., in the 12th year of her age, JANE McBRYDE, daughter of Lawrence J. and Ann J. Haughton. No one who had not mingled with the scenes of time longer than she, was, perhaps, ever called away, leaving a more aching void in the circle of relatives and friends. Possessed of intelligence beyond her years, the piety of her nature, the suavity of her manners, and the kindly affections ever clustering around her young heart, made her the delight of every acquaintance.

"Oh! she was as good as she was fair—
None, none on earth above her;
As pure in thought as angels are—
To know her was to love her."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.—Schrs Paragon from Hertford, Look Here fm N York, Burrows fm Tuckahoe, Woodbine from Attakapas, La. 3.—Barque John Colby fm N York; Schr Eleanor fm Baltimore, Gulf Stream fm Mobile, to N. York, with cotton, &c., put into this port in a damaged condition. 4.—Schrs Laura fm Shallotte, Roan fm St Domingo for N York, with coffee, in distress.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 7.

BACON—	12 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5¼ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	14½ a 15	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9¼ a 9½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 65
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	45 a 50
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	7 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8¼ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales easily made for all good lots at quotations.

Cotton—The better grade in demand for manufacturing purposes, with occasional sales above quotations.

Flour—Receipts fair, no change to notice.

Corn—Dull.

Yellow dip Turpentine 1 80, Scrape 80. Spirits 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 35. Spirits quiet at 35. Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 25. Cotton 9½ to 10¼. 10 ratts Timber sold at $5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, 7 50, 8, 8 75 and 10 50.

At New York, Southern Flour 12¼ lower; sales at 7 37 to $9. Southern Corn 66 to 70. Middling upland Cotton 10¼. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 38. Rosin 1 60 to 1 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 4, Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for T B Tyson, J M Worth & Son, Love & McDaniel, A & M Chamness, Yadkin Co, J Hubbard, A Brown, Hamlin & York, A A McKethan, H M Lash & Co, Dr S S Wood, J Newlin, J J Lamb, S J Hinsdale, N Hill, Horney & Lawrence, New Market Co, S L Gilmer, J M & W Roper, W A Lash, J & E Kerner, Murchison, Reid & Co, N McLean, Morrison, Richardson & Co, Elkin Co, T H Ramsey, G W Williams & Co, E N Moffit, J S Smith, M M Ferguson, J Banner & Son, W Clark, D Hackney & Son, W D Moffit, Union Co, Rockfish Co, J McPherson, A G Thornton, Moss & Parker, W Mowry, W H Britton, Moring, Cobbe & Co, Houston & Overby, S C Smith, J S Gibson, Starr & Williams, E Belo, C G Wright, Alston & Lassiter, J Worth & Son, J A Pemberton, S Hughes, J Willis, T F Parker, Maj Laidley, A B Marsh, J & N A Cameron, Lutterloh & Co's Line, 4th inst., Str Rowan, with goods for R Gray, H & E J Lilly, J Miller, P Taylor, Mott & Brown, Boner & Climard, Boner & Crist, W & A H Welch, J & J W Climard, W B Richardson, M W Jessup, E J Hale & Son, Troy & Marsh, C Black, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Powers & Co, F Fries, P P Johnson, E A Vogler, Dye & McIver, J C Pfohl, Dr J F Foulkes, F L Gorrell, M W McNair & Son, A A Leach, Hislop & Steed, J C Poe, Low & McDaniel, Wm Bow, S M Thomas, Farlowe & Winslow, Morrison & McNeill, S W Tillinghast, Ray & Pearce, J G & T B Lash, J A H Fries, A J O'Hanlon, King & Hege, G McNeill, Hannah Stauber, Morrison, Richardson & Co.

Lutterloh's Line, 5th inst., Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for F Fries, E A Vogler, H McLean, S W Tillinghast, C Stauber, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson, Dye & McIver, D & W McRae, P Taylor, F L Gorrell, R Gray, Starr & Williams, C T Haigh & Sons, S M Thomas, Mott & Brown, J C Poe, Boner & Crist, J C Pfohl, Boner & Climard, J McPherson, T B Tyson, J G & T B Lash, A J O'Hanlon,

Banks' Line, 4th inst., Str Scottish Chief, with goods for J C Thomson, A G Thornton, J Kyle, F & J H Roberts, J A Pemberton, Moore & Bro, C Banks, W McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Johnson, F D Breece, Fay. Mill, Mrs Brooksbanks, J S Banks, J W Regan, E C Hall, W H Tillinghast, McArn & Lilly, E Lilly, C Goddard, J Wadhill, G Brandt, G Lauder, A Johnson jr, R D D. A Spence, A A Leach.

NOTICE.

THE Town Commissioners will elect three Auctioneers on Monday evening next.

Fayetteville, April 5. 1t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents are requested to meet at the Office of the Chairman, on the third Monday in this month, that day being the 21st day of the month.

The following compose the Board:

Hon. Lauchlin Bethune,
Edw'd Lee Winslow,
Silas Douglas,
Col. A. Murchison,
Hector McNeill,
A. H. Dewar.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

Fayetteville, April 5. 93-2t

Town papers copy one time.

GROCERIES.

15 SACKS prime Rio Coffee,
11 bbls. crushed and Coffee Sugar,
6 " Rye Whiskey,
3 " N. E. Rum,
5 boxes Bar Soap,
480 lbs. No. 1 Cheese,
460 " Extra Gunpowder and Imperial Tea,
2 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar,

Just received and for sale by WM. BOW,
Foot of Haymount.

April 4, 1856. 93*2t

FLOWER SEED.

A CHOICE assortment for sale. 20 papers for $1. Also, Rare Evergreens, Roses and many other desirable plants in pots. C. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, April 7. 93-3t

One Half Cask pure French Brandy,

just received and for sale, (@8 per gallon,) by W. H. CARVER.

April 2 92-3t

One half Cask Sicily Madeira Wine

for Cooking, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

April 2. 92-3t

A few Bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey.

W. H. CARVER.

April 2. 92-3t

Protection from Lightning.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of persons wishing protection from Lightning to his

IMPROVED CONDUCTORS.

The points are composed of Steel, plated with pure Silver, presenting seven distinct points in one. The rods are connected with nuts, forming one continuous rod, insulated with glass, about five feet apart, the staples firmly fixed in the wall of the building, placing the rod three inches from the building and out of the influence of nails and other attractive materials, and cutting off all connection between the rod and building.

Orders sent to me or left at A. A. McKethan's promptly attended to.

W. T. BATTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1856. 92-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.

March 26, 1856. 91*6ti

NEW GOODS.

J. C. POE,

IS Now receiving the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

now offered in this City, comprising everything usually kept in his line.

Plain, Black and Col'd Silks; Berages; Tissues; Lawns; Jaconets; a variety of ROBES;

A Handsome Lot of EMBROIDERIES;

Kid and other Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Crape Shawls; Silk and Lace Mantles of every grade; Hosiery; Ladies' and Misses Gaiters and Shoes.

A large and splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c

April 4. 93 4w

NEW Spring & Summer Goods.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received in part, and is this day receiving, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:—

Plaid and Chena Striped Silks; plain Black Do.; Black striped Plaid and Figured Do.; Colored and Black Challies; Berages, Tissues and Berage DeLain; Berage Tissues and Organdie Robes; Printed Jaconet and Organdie Muslins; Gingham Lawns; French, English and American Prints; White and Printed Brilliants; together with a handsome assortment of Plain and Embroidered Mantillas; White, Black and Colored Crape Shawls. Embroideries of all kinds, some handsome sets Collars and Sleeves to match; Honiton and Maltese Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lisle, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncing.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bonnets and Flats; and a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear; Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

With many articles not enumerated, making my stock a very desirable one; and I would invite my old customers, friends, and the public generally, to give me an early call. A. JOHNSON, Jr.

April 4, 1856. 93-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING

Staple Dry Goods;

Hats; Boots and Shoes;

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Sugar and Tea; Cheese; Rice; Butter; Molasses; Hardware, &c., &c.

75 BALES SUPERIOR HAY.

His friends and customers are invited to call at the Old Stand, Green street. P. TAYLOR,

& W. P. Elliott.

April 5. 93-2t

When a young man first starts out in the World it is necessary that he should look some what respectable. First, he should decorate himself with

A FINE SUIT OF CLOTHES,

such as are sold

AT A. J. WOODWARD'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

As our friend Crown would say

For One Dollar and Upwards.

Friends, remember! Look for A. J. Woodward's Sign, two doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store, in Market Square.

Fayetteville, April 3. 1t

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

EVER OFFERED

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL!

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with his business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro' Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5. 93*2m

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5.

Mathematical Instruments, English

and French Envelopes, Bath Post, &c. Just rec'd.

April 5.] E. J. HALE & SON.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

THE WAR WILL END!

NEW GOODS AT LAURINBURGH.

THE Subscribers having recently located at this place for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this community to call and examine their beautiful and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

And in so doing, we hope that we shall be able to convince you that it will be to your interest, as well as ours, to confine your trade to our Store. We purchased our goods at a low rate, *and are determined to pay for them,* which will enable us to sell at prices to suit customers. ANDREWS & ODUM.

April 4, 1856. 93*4t

Turpentine Barrels.

I OFFER ***TWO THOUSAND TURPENTINE BARRELS*** for sale, LOW, if applied for soon. JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 5, 1856. 93-1m

Carolinian 1 month.

2,800 *ACRES*

Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BROTHER

ARE receiving a Large and Handsome Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of almost every thing kept in the Dry Goods line, viz:

Plain, Plaid, Fig'd Black and Col'd Silks; Berages of every quality and price; Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, Challies, Muslin DeLaine, and all the latest styles of Robes; Ginghams; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins; a fine selection of Embroidery; Kid, Pic Nic and Silk Gloves; a large lot of Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Plain, Plaid and Embroidered Crape Shawls;

Talmas; Silk and Lace Mantles;

Bonnet Silks and Ribbons; Parasols; Bonnets, Flats and Hats for Misses; a large lot of Hosiery;

Coloured and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Children's Shoes and Gaiters, &c.

ALSO,

A large stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** for Gentlemen and Youths; Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. And in fact, every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS LINE, which we invite the public to examine.

April 3. 92-tf.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do
Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors:
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.

March 29, 1856. 92-tf

REMOVED.

I HAVE removed my Stock of **CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,** from my old stand in the Fayetteville Hotel Building, to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs Hall & Sackett, Hay Street, opposite Edwin Glover's Jewelry Store, where may be found at all times a complete Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Suited to the taste of buyers and to the season.

Gentlemen and Youths will always find goods to suit from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. All of which I am determined to sell as cheap for cash or credit of 90 days to punctual customers, as any other house in the city.

Money wanted for old accounts

The Speckled Shirt still on hand, and Coats and Pants to match.

I am now receiving direct from New York my Spring purchases, the whole will be to hand in a few days. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. McPHERSON,

One Door west of Messrs. Worth & Utley.

April 3 92-4w

Diary and Correspondence of Amos

Lawrence; The Mormons at Home, by Mrs. B. G. Ferris; further supplies of Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1856.

20 BOXES SODA CRACKERS,

JUST received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

April 2. 92-3t

MACKEREL AND SALMON

IN Kits, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

April 2. 92-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., April 5, 1856:

S D Allen.

Miss M J Boswell, David Beasley, Mastin Bolls, H L Beard, Miss Mary Butler, Daniel Boone, Mrs J W Baker.

W M Cameron, Elizabeth Corbet, Daniel C Clifton, Elender Davis, Wm Dunn.

J C M Gaster, Angus Graham.

J A Hammond 2, Wm Hopkins, Alexander Henly, James Hurde, J W Howington 2, Charles Hays, Jno W Haith-Cock, W T Howe & Co, Avy Holemes, Lewis Hadley (care W Williams.)

Lucy A Jones, M J Johnson.

J & E Kerner, John Kelley.

A W Marshall 3, John Monroe.

D A McDougald, J McKinnon, Hector McCoy 2, Dugald McDuffie sr, Geo McMichael, N A McArthur, Mary C McKethan, Wm McInerny, Herring McNeill.

Edwin Perry, N A Peebles, Bernard Plummer, A Price.

Martin Ray, Neel Ray, Drury Rardon, Caroline Ray, Miss Cornelia Reid.

Wm Shockley, Jos C Smith, Catharine G Smith, Annebeller Street, Susannah Skipper.

Miss S M Taylor.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon H. for the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

FOR SALE,

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 1, 1855 83-tf

SUPERIOR

TEAS,

In the Original Half Chests,

IN BOXES, of 6 AND 12 POUNDS, AND IN METALIC PACKAGES, OF ½, 1, 1, 2 & 4 POUNDS,

FOR SALE BY

Jenkins & Co.,

(ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE METALIC TEA PACK.)

Wholesale Dealers in Teas only,

N. W. corner of Market and Ninth Streets,

Philadelphia.

☞ Teas in Metalic Packs put up in half Chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green, to suit buyers.

Printed Lists of Prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please, or no sale.

One and same price and terms to all, and one only.

Half Chests of Black contain about 35 lbs., and of Green about 50 lbs. each. 88-6tpd

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Jacob Senneff, in the Manufacturing of

Steel and Cane Reeds, Cotton and Worsted Heddles, and Manufacturers Finding Business,

Will continue at the Old Stand, No. 72, North 3d Street, one door below Cherry, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. STOCKTON } J. H. STOCKTON & CO.
JOHN M. MITCHELL }

☞ Mendenhall's Loom Findings made to order

March 1, 1856. 88-3mpd

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had affored, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE," as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE

World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853,

As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, which also was awarded MEDALS as above, forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,

GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street,

Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington.

Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of

THE UNIVERSITY

OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20, 1853,

with a Capital of $100,000,

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and office,

No. 68 ARCH STREET,

Has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his CELEBRATED

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for

FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,

and his inestimable Remedy for

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

ROWAND'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,

which highly improved and

POPULAR REMEDIES, together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 22 7-3m

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Barèges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embrondered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting, White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen, Drab D'Ete, Farmer's Satin, Farmer's Drill, Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,

Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply, consisting of a very large and general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, with a large assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Tanks; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Pegs, &c.

Which we offer very cheap for Cash, or on time to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

March 20, 1856. 87-6w

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES

Plain colrd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Figrd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes. Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12 52-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE

CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,

Hay Street, near the Market

Nov. 7 51-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 13tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

CROCKERY.

I HAVE received my Spring supplies of EARTHENWARE AND LOOKING GLASSES. Country Merchants are invited to examine my stock. They will lose time, and not save money, by ordering from the North themselves.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware.

March 22, 1856. 89-6w

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE

June 12, 1854. 4tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

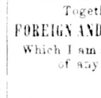
A. A. McKETHAN

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a

STEAM SAW MILL,

8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.

DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN,
WM. McLAURIN, } Committee.

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., }
Dec. 12, 1855. } 1-12tf

CLINTON

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856 69-3m

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico; frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $8,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years; he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds; has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.

Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.

Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop on Anderson street, in the room formerly occupied as a Lawyer's office by A. A. T. Smith; at which all kinds of work in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, according to the latest fashions. He solicits the custom of his friends and the public.

THOMAS RHODES.

Fayetteville, March 10. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1855. 81-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.

March 6 84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL

June 26, 1855. 8tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired. Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand.

J. W. WELSH.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

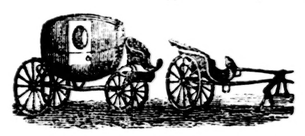
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855 72-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

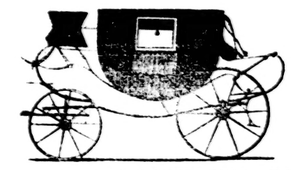
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 28. 3-tf

LAW BOOKS.

WHARTON'S American Criminal Law, new and third Edition;
" Precedents of Indictments and Pleas;
" on the American Law of Homicide;
" Law Dictionary;
Morris on the Law of Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnership;
Wharton & Stile's American Medical Jurisprudence,

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19.

Blank Warrants for sale here

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY next. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session, unless by special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.

Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 66tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Harnden county, on South River, containing 2300 acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a good state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application be made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. KING.

March 16, 1856. 92tf

REMEMBER

H. R. PRICE,

Fashionable Tailor,

TAKES the liberty of informing the People of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the Store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

Every description of Gentlemen's Garments made to order at the shortest notice.

Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.

Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91-3m

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 22 miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, Some 20,000 LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-3m

"HERMILTON" FOR SALE.

THIS valuable tract of Land, known as the SHOP LAND, containing One Thousand Acres, more or less, is now offered for sale on terms the most favorable. Said Land is situated six miles from Averasboro', six south of Barclayville, and not exceeding three miles from two of the best Three Landings on the River. No Timber has been taken from, or any boxes cut on, any portion of said Land. For density in pine growth, this Land is unsurpassed.

D. McN. McKAY.

Any person wishing information concerning said Land can obtain it by application to Mr. A. Rhodes, Mr. C. Canaday, or Mr. T. Avery.

March 29. 91-3m

EQUITY LAND SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Special Term, Feb. 1856, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. John A. McLaurin, I will expose to public Sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 12th day of May next, ONE TRACT OF LAND containing 125 Acres, in Cumberland county, on the east side of Cape Fear in Flea Hill District, about 5 miles from Town, adjoining the Lands of Ms. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, D. McLaurin, and others. The said Land is valuable Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered.

Terms of Sale, 6 month's credit. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. BUNKE, C. S. M. E.

March 29.

Carolinian 3 times. 91-3t

NOTICE.

MY wife MARY COLE, has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn any and all persons from trading with her, harboring or boarding her in any way, as I am determined to pay any accounts she may make against me on her board.

STEPHEN COLE.

March 12, 1856. 91-3m

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers caution all persons from trading for any Turpentine receipts, or any other kind of receipts against us, held by JOHN R. McLEOD, as they have been all paid up.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Harnett County, March 22, 1856. 19-6tpd

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office

March 17, 1856. 80-6tpd

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79-3m

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 76-y

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weight one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner